

Plocamium carbon and nitrogen content and stable isotope values, 2014-2015 (Seaweed OA Resilience project)

Website: <https://www.bco-dmo.org/dataset/731187>

Data Type: experimental

Version: 1

Version Date: 2018-03-26

Project

» [Ocean Acidification: Scope for Resilience to Ocean Acidification in Macroalgae](#) (Seaweed OA Resilience)

Program

» [Science, Engineering and Education for Sustainability NSF-Wide Investment \(SEES\): Ocean Acidification \(formerly CRI-OA\)](#) (SEES-OA)

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Abstract

Plocamium carbon and nitrogen content and stable isotope values, 2014-2015

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Coverage

Spatial Extent: N:34 E:-118 S:33 W:-119

Temporal Extent: 2014-02-23 - 2015-02-23

Dataset Description

This dataset includes carbon and nitrogen content and stable isotope values from *Plocamium cartilagineum* tissue grown under various temperatures and CO₂ levels, from July 2014 to February 2015.

Related Datasets:

[Plocamium culture carbonate chemistry](#): Carbonate chemistry in experimental cultures of *Plocamium cartilagineum* cultured at different temperatures and pCO₂ levels (Seaweed OA Resilience project)

[Plocamium culture: seawater delta13C](#): Stable isotope ratio and concentration of carbon in seawater during *Plocamium* culture experiments, 2014-2015 (Seaweed OA Resilience project)

[Plocamium cultures pH and temperature](#): *Plocamium* culture pot pH and temperature time-series at 10 minute sampling intervals from 2014-2015 (Seaweed OA Resilience project)

[Plocamium exptl treatments summary](#): Summary of pCO₂ and temperature treatment combinations for each culture pot and experimental trial (Seaweed OA Resilience project)

[Plocamium growth and biomass](#): Experimental results of Plocamium cartilagineum growth and biomass as a function of pCO₂ and temperature (Seaweed OA Resilience project)

[Plocamium pigments](#): Photosynthetic pigment concentrations in Plocamium cartilagineum, trials 3-8, 2014-2015 (Seaweed OA Resilience project)

[Plocamium: pH drift](#): Carbonate chemistry over a time-course in pH drift experiments with Plocamium growth collected at Catalina Island, 2014-2015 (Seaweed OA Resilience project)

[Rapid Light Curves_PAM](#): Measurements of fluorescence of photosystem II in Plocamium cartilagineum under various and pCO₂ and temperature conditions

Methods & Sampling

Plocamium cartilagineum was collected from Catalina Island in June - Nov. 2014 and Jan. 2015.

Culture pots were placed in large thermally insulated coolers in a temperature-controlled water bath at either 15 or 20°C under saturating illumination of ~150 μ moles photons/m²/s. pCO₂ treatments were supplied to closed culture pots by use of a gas mixing system combining Nitrogen, Oxygen and Carbon Dioxide to specific CO₂ partial pressures, 20.9% oxygen and the balance being Nitrogen.

Tissue samples were dried for 24 hours at 60°C. Dried samples were prepared for analysis by homogenizing samples using a metal laboratory scoop, cleaned with ethanol between each sample, which resulted in a fine power. Then, approximately 3 mg of the Plocamium cartilagineum tissue powder was measured, using an analytical balance, into a tin capsule and carefully enclosed with cleaned forceps. The tin capsules were put into 96-well trays and sent to the University of California, Davis Stable Isotope Facility (UCD-SIF). The samples were analyzed for delta-15N and delta-13C using the elemental analysis - isotope ratio mass spectrometry technique, which also provides results for tissue C and N content.

Note: Trial 1 was a pilot test of culture system and methodological procedures so was not used for data collection in the testing of hypotheses.

See Supplemental Files for a table of culture conditions for each of the 8 trials (pdf).

Data Processing Description

BCO-DMO Processing Notes:

- added conventional header with dataset name, PI name, version date
- modified parameter names to conform with BCO-DMO naming conventions
- removed trailing hyphen after date
- replaced blank cells with 'nd', no data
- sorted records by date

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Data Files

File
Plocamium_CHN_isotope.csv (Comma Separated Values (.csv), 5.83 KB) MD5:a4faaf110a3e47fe1eef6a8ec6a3781f
Primary data file for dataset ID 731187

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Supplemental Files

File
Table of culture conditions for each of the 8 trials filename: Dudgeon_seaweed_trial_meta_2018-01.pdf (Portable Document Format (.pdf), 429.04 KB) MD5:5a4a9cbd3cb5092a419b4883c96979b8
Notes: Trial 1 was a pilot test of culture system and methodological procedures so was not used for data collection in the testing of hypotheses. In each culture pot, pCO ₂ was set by the supply rate of CO ₂ in the corresponding mass-flow controlled gas mixing system to be within a target range of either near ambient, moderately elevated or highly elevated in each trial. The near-ambient range was narrower than the other target ranges (set points typically ~380 - 390 micro-atm) as it served as the control range in each trial. However, actual pCO ₂ in solution in each culture pot varied slightly from constant target values on a diurnal cycle associated with the metabolic activities of the algae contained within each pot. Unique average values of pCO ₂ in each culture pot based on different set values for each mass-flow controlled mixer within the qualitative ranges of ambient, moderate and highly increased pCO ₂ levels that were replicated in each trial of the experiment enabled a more powerful regression-type experimental design. With a regression type approach we could estimate the functional relationship between response variables and pCO ₂ , which was not possible with a simple categorical treatment design.

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Parameters

Parameter	Description	Units
Date	Sample collection date formatted as yyyy-mm-dd	unitless
Sample_ID	Trial number: time=0 or end (E); pot number; replicate	unitless
d13C	Isotopic composition of delta 13C of plant relative to Pee Dee Belemnite (PDB)	ppt
C_mass_sample	Mass of carbon in sample	micrograms
pcent_C	Percentage of total mass that is carbon	unitless
d15N	isotopic composition of delta 15N of plant relative to air	ppt
N_mass_sample	Mass of nitrogen in sample	micrograms
pcent_N	Percentage of total mass that is Nitrogen	unitless
C_N	Ratio (by mass) of Carbon to Nitrogen	unitless
mass_plant	Mass of plant tissue sample	milligrams
Flag	Quality flag: y means UCD Stable Isotope facility flagged as imprecise due to low quantity of C or N	unitless

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Instruments

Dataset-specific Instrument Name	
Generic Instrument Name	Isotope-ratio Mass Spectrometer
Dataset-specific Description	Instrument located at the University of California, Davis Stable Isotope Facility (UCD-SIF) and used to measure isotope carbon and nitrogen isotopes.
Generic Instrument Description	The Isotope-ratio Mass Spectrometer is a particular type of mass spectrometer used to measure the relative abundance of isotopes in a given sample (e.g. VG Prism II Isotope Ratio Mass-Spectrometer).

Dataset-specific Instrument Name	Analytical balance (Mettler Toledo XP205)
Generic Instrument Name	scale
Dataset-specific Description	Used to weigh dried plant tissue samples.
Generic Instrument Description	An instrument used to measure weight or mass.

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Project Information

Ocean Acidification: Scope for Resilience to Ocean Acidification in Macroalgae (Seaweed OA Resilience)

Coverage: Temperate coastal waters of the USA (30 - 45 N latitude, -66 to -88 W and -117 to -125 W longitude)

Benthic macroalgae contribute to intensely productive near shore ecosystems and little is known about the potential effects of ocean acidification on non-calcifying macroalgae. Kübler and Dudgeon will test hypotheses about two macroalgae, *Ulva* spp. and *Plocamium cartilagineum*, which, for different reasons, are hypothesized to be more productive and undergo ecological expansions under predicted changes in ocean chemistry. They have designed laboratory culture-based experiments to quantify the scope for response to ocean acidification in *Plocamium*, which relies solely on diffusive uptake of CO₂, and populations of *Ulva* spp., which have an inducible concentrating mechanism (CCM). The investigators will culture these algae in media equilibrated at 8 different pCO₂ levels ranging from 380 to 940 ppm to address three key hypotheses. The first is that macroalgae (such as *Plocamium cartilagineum*) that are not able to acquire inorganic carbon in changed form will benefit, in terms of photosynthetic and growth rates, from ocean acidification. There is little existing data to support this common assumption. The second hypothesis is that enhanced growth of *Ulva* sp. under OA will result from the energetic savings from down regulating the CCM, rather than from enhanced photosynthesis per se. Their approach will detect existing genetic variation for adaptive plasticity. The third key hypothesis to be addressed in short-term culture experiments is that there will be a significant interaction between ocean acidification and nitrogen limited growth of *Ulva* spp., which are indicator species of eutrophication. Kübler and Dudgeon will be able to quantify the individual effects of ocean acidification and nitrogenous nutrient addition on *Ulva* spp. and also, the synergistic effects, which will inevitably apply in many highly productive, shallow coastal areas. The three hypotheses being addressed have been broadly identified as urgent needs in our growing understanding of the impacts of ocean acidification.

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Program Information

Science, Engineering and Education for Sustainability NSF-Wide Investment (SEES): Ocean Acidification (formerly CRI-OA) (SEES-OA)

Website: https://www.nsf.gov/funding/pgm_summ.jsp?pims_id=503477

Coverage: global

NSF Climate Research Investment (CRI) activities that were initiated in 2010 are now included under Science, Engineering and Education for Sustainability NSF-Wide Investment (SEES). SEES is a portfolio of activities that highlights NSF's unique role in helping society address the challenge(s) of achieving sustainability. Detailed information about the SEES program is available from NSF (https://www.nsf.gov/funding/pgm_summ.jsp?pims_id=504707).

In recognition of the need for basic research concerning the nature, extent and impact of ocean acidification

on oceanic environments in the past, present and future, the goal of the SEES: OA program is to understand (a) the chemistry and physical chemistry of ocean acidification; (b) how ocean acidification interacts with processes at the organismal level; and (c) how the earth system history informs our understanding of the effects of ocean acidification on the present day and future ocean.

Solicitations issued under this program:

[NSF 10-530](#), FY 2010-FY2011

[NSF 12-500](#), FY 2012

[NSF 12-600](#), FY 2013

[NSF 13-586](#), FY 2014

NSF 13-586 was the final solicitation that will be released for this program.

PI Meetings:

[1st U.S. Ocean Acidification PI Meeting](#) (March 22-24, 2011, Woods Hole, MA)

[2nd U.S. Ocean Acidification PI Meeting](#) (Sept. 18-20, 2013, Washington, DC)

3rd U.S. Ocean Acidification PI Meeting (June 9-11, 2015, Woods Hole, MA – Tentative)

NSF media releases for the Ocean Acidification Program:

[Press Release 10-186 NSF Awards Grants to Study Effects of Ocean Acidification](#)

[Discovery Blue Mussels "Hang On" Along Rocky Shores: For How Long?](#)

[Discovery nsf.gov - National Science Foundation \(NSF\) Discoveries - Trouble in Paradise: Ocean Acidification This Way Comes - US National Science Foundation \(NSF\)](#)

[Press Release 12-179 nsf.gov - National Science Foundation \(NSF\) News - Ocean Acidification: Finding New Answers Through National Science Foundation Research Grants - US National Science Foundation \(NSF\)](#)

[Press Release 13-102 World Oceans Month Brings Mixed News for Oysters](#)

[Press Release 13-108 nsf.gov - National Science Foundation \(NSF\) News - Natural Underwater Springs Show How Coral Reefs Respond to Ocean Acidification - US National Science Foundation \(NSF\)](#)

[Press Release 13-148 Ocean acidification: Making new discoveries through National Science Foundation research grants](#)

[Press Release 13-148 - Video nsf.gov - News - Video - NSF Ocean Sciences Division Director David Conover answers questions about ocean acidification. - US National Science Foundation \(NSF\)](#)

[Press Release 14-010 nsf.gov - National Science Foundation \(NSF\) News - Palau's coral reefs surprisingly resistant to ocean acidification - US National Science Foundation \(NSF\)](#)

[Press Release 14-116 nsf.gov - National Science Foundation \(NSF\) News - Ocean Acidification: NSF awards \\$11.4 million in new grants to study effects on marine ecosystems - US National Science Foundation \(NSF\)](#)

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Funding

Funding Source	Award
NSF Division of Ocean Sciences (NSF OCE)	OCE-1316198

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